AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY SEPTEMBER 7, 2007

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY SEPTEMBER 5, 2007

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JULY 2, 2007

AMENDED IN SENATE MAY 2, 2007

AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 16, 2007

AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 10, 2007

SENATE BILL

No. 275

Introduced by Senator Cedillo

February 15, 2007

An act to-amend Section 1290 of add Section 43.975 to the Civil Code, and to add Section 1262.3 to, the Health and Safety Code, relating to health facilities.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 275, as amended, Cedillo. Health facilities: patient transporting. Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of health facilities by the State Department of Health Services. Effective July 1, 2007, these responsibilities will be transferred to the State Department of Public Health. A violation of these provisions is a crime.

Existing law requires each hospital to have in effect a written discharge planning policy and process that requires appropriate arrangements for posthospital care and a process that requires that each patient be informed, orally or in writing, of the continuing care requirements following discharge from the hospital, as specified.

Existing law also prohibits a hospital from causing the transfer of homeless patients from one county to another county for the purpose

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of receiving supportive services from a social service agency, health care service provider, or nonprofit social service agency within the other county, without prior notice and authorization, as specified.

This bill would prohibit a general acute care hospital, acute psychiatric hospital, or special hospital from causing a patient to be transported to a location other than the residence of the patient without the informed written consent of the patient, except when the patient is lawfully transferred to another health facility. This bill would make the violation of this bill subject to administrative and civil penalties, and punishable as a misdemeanor, as specified. This bill would declare that these civil penalties shall, upon appropriation, be used exclusively for the provision of posthospital recuperative beds transitional housing and mental health counseling programs for the homeless.

By creating a new changing the definition of an existing crime, this bill would result in a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 43.975 is added to the Civil Code, 2 immediately following Section 43.97, to read:

43.975. (a) Upon a second violation of subdivision (a) of Section 1262.3 of the Health and Safety Code, a general acute

5 care hospital, acute psychiatric hospital, or special hospital, shall 6 be subject to a civil penalty of one hundred fifty thousand dollars

(\$150,000) for the second violation. The Attorney General, a

district attorney, a city attorney of a city having a population in

9 excess of 750,000, or a city attorney of a city and county, may

bring a civil action in the name of the People of the State of 10

11 California seeking civil penalties, preventive relief, including an

12 application for a permanent or temporary injunction, restraining 13

order, or other order against the health facility.

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(b) Any general acute care hospital, acute psychiatric hospital, or special hospital convicted of a violation of subdivision (a) of -3- SB 275

1 Section 1262.3 of the Health and Safety Code, that has been 2 previously penalized for two separate violations of subdivision (a) 3 of Section 1262.3 of the Health and Safety Code may be subject 4 to civil penalties of no less than three hundred thousand dollars 5 (\$300,000).

- (c) In determining the civil penalty to be imposed pursuant to this section, the court shall consider all relevant facts, including, but not limited to, all of the following:
- (1) Whether the violation exposed the patient to a risk of death or serious physical harm.
- (2) Whether the violation had a direct or immediate relationship to the health, safety, or security of the patient.
 - (3) Evidence, if any, of willfulness.

- (4) The number of repeated violations.
- (5) The presence or absence of good faith efforts by the defendant to prevent the violation.
- (d) Any investigative costs incurred in the enforcement of this section, including, but not limited to, experts and attorney's fees incurred by the Attorney General, district attorney, or city attorney in carrying out this section shall be recoverable from the liable general acute care hospital, acute psychiatric hospital, or special hospital.
- (e) If the action authorized by this section is brought by the Attorney General, the civil penalty collected shall be paid to the General Fund. If the action is brought by a district attorney, the penalty collected shall be paid to the treasurer of the county in which the judgment was entered. If the action is brought by a city attorney, the civil penalty collected shall be paid to the treasurer of the city in which the judgment was entered. The funds described pursuant to this subdivision shall, upon appropriation, be used exclusively for the provision of post-hospital recuperative beds, transitional housing and mental health counseling programs for the homeless.
- (f) Nothing in this section shall preclude criminal prosecution or civil action under any other provision of law. Furthermore, nothing in this section shall limit or abridge the authority of any city or county to adopt an ordinance authorizing investigations or inspections, or implementing and enforcing restrictions dealing with patient transportation.

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SECTION 1.

SEC. 2. Section 1262.3 is added to the Health and Safety Code, to read:

- 1262.3. (a) No general acute care hospital, acute psychiatric hospital, or special hospital may cause a patient to be transported to a location other than the residence of the patient without the patient's clearly and explicitly manifested consent, knowingly and intelligently given without duress or coercion, except when the patient is lawfully transferred to another health facility. patients written consent, except when the patient is appropriately transferred to another licensed health facility pursuant to other provisions of law.
- (b) For the purposes of this section, "written consent" means written consent signed by the patient or the patient's legal representatives, that shall be knowingly and voluntarily given.

(b)

- (c) For purposes of this section, "residence of the patient" means the home of the patient, the fixed and regular nighttime residence or domicile of the patient, or, in the case of a homeless patient, as defined in Section 1262.4, the location given to the hospital by the patient as his or her principle dwelling.
- (d) If the department determines that a hospital has violated subdivision (a), it shall consider, at a minimum, all of the following actions:
- (1) Assessment of an administrative penalty pursuant to Section 1280.1 or Section 1280.3.
- (2) Referral to appropriate authorities for consideration of commencing an action for violation of Section 1290.
- (e) This section shall not apply to patients in state hospitals operated and administered by the State Department of Mental Health who are civilly or criminally committed and subject to transfer to the State Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, the Forensic Conditional Release Program, or to a court for further proceedings.
- (f) This section shall not apply to patients who remain under the jurisdiction of the State Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation.
- (g) This section shall not apply to residents of state developmental centers operated and administered by the State Department of Developmental Services who are discharged to the

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community pursuant to the Lanterman Developmental Disabilities
 Services Act, and in accordance with an individual program plan,
 as defined in Section 4646 of the Welfare and Institutions Code,
 developed specifically for the resident.

- SEC. 2. Section 1290 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 1290. (a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), (c), or (d), any person who violates this chapter or Section 127050 or 128600, or who willfully or repeatedly violates any rule or regulation adopted under this chapter or Section 127050 or 128600 is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period not to exceed 180 days, or by both the fine and imprisonment.
- (b) Any person who violates Section 1286 is guilty of an infraction and shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars (\$100).
- (c) Any person who willfully or repeatedly violates this chapter or Chapter 2.4 (commencing with Section 1417), excluding Sections 1425 and 1432, or any rule or regulation adopted under this chapter, relating to the operation or maintenance of a long-term health care facility as defined in Section 1418, is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not to exceed two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period not to exceed 180 days, or by both.

In determining the punishment to be imposed upon a conviction under this subdivision, the court shall consider all relevant facts, including, but not limited to, the following:

- (1) Whether the violation exposed the patient to the risk of death or serious physical harm.
- (2) Whether the violation had a direct or immediate relationship to the health, safety, or security of the patient.
 - (3) Evidence, if any, of willfulness.
 - (4) The number of repeated violations.
- (5) The presence or absence of good faith efforts by the defendant to prevent the violation.
- (d) (1) A general acute care hospital, acute psychiatric hospital, or special hospital that violates subdivision (a) of Section 1262.3 may be issued a notice of deficiency constituting an immediate

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jeopardy to the health or safety of a patient pursuant to Sections 1280.1 and 1280.3 and be required to submit a plan of correction.

- (2) Upon a second violation of subdivision (a) of Section 1262.3, the general acute care hospital, acute psychiatric hospital, or special hospital, is subject to a civil penalty of one hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000) for the second violation. The Attorney General, a district attorney, a city attorney of a city having a population in excess of 750,000, or a city attorney of a city and county, may bring a civil action in the name of the People of the State of California seeking civil penalties, preventive relief, including an application for a permanent or temporary injunction, restraining order, or other order against the health facility.
- (3) Any general acute care hospital, acute psychiatric hospital, or special hospital convicted of a violation of subdivision (a) of Section 1262.3, which has been previously penalized for two separate violations of subdivision (a) of Section 1262.3, is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of no less than three hundred thousand dollars (\$300,000).
- (4) In determining the penalty to be imposed upon a conviction as set forth in this subdivision, the court shall consider all relevant facts, including, but not limited to, all of the following:
- (A) Whether the violation exposed the patient to a risk of death or serious physical harm.
- (B) Whether the violation had a direct or immediate relationship to the health, safety, or security of the patient.
 - (C) Evidence, if any, of willfulness.
 - (D) The number of repeated violations.
- (E) The presence or absence of good faith efforts by the defendant to prevent the violation.
- (5) Any investigative costs incurred in the enforcement of this subdivision, including, but not limited to, experts and attorney's fees incurred by the Attorney General, district attorney, or city attorney in carrying out this section shall be recoverable from the liable general acute care hospital, acute psychiatric hospital, or special hospital.
- (6) If the action authorized by this subdivision is brought by the Attorney General, the penalty collected shall be paid to the General Fund. If the action is brought by a district attorney, the penalty collected shall be paid to the treasurer of the county in which the judgment was entered. If the action is brought by a city attorney,

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the penalty collected shall be paid to the treasurer of the city in which the judgment was entered. The funds described pursuant to this paragraph shall, upon appropriation, be used exclusively for the provision of posthospital recuperative beds, transitional housing and mental health counseling programs for the homeless.

- (7) Nothing in this subdivision shall preclude criminal prosecution or civil action under any other provision of law. Furthermore, nothing in this subdivision shall limit or abridge the authority of any city or county to adopt an ordinance authorizing investigations or inspections, or implementing and enforcing restrictions dealing with patient transport.
- (e) For the purposes of this section, "willfully" or "willfull" means the person doing an act or omitting to do an act intends the act or omission, and knows the relevant circumstances connected therewith.
- SEC. 3. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIIIB of the California Constitution because the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIIIB of the California Constitution.